Advertising Rates.

BATLY AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary adverti ing: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 30 cents to \$2.50, according to classification.
WERLAY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Subscription by Mail-Post Pate.
 DAILY, Per Xonth
 50

 DAILY, Per Tear
 86

 RUNDAY, Per Tear
 1

 1
 06
 RUNDAY, Per Year 1 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 7 00 WERKLY, Per Year 1 00 WERKLY, Per Year. THE SUN, New York City.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending April 12, 1884, was: 141.925 Thursday ... 193.294 Friday ... 123.201 Saturday 944.111 Total for the week

The Moon. The Monntson bill for the horizontal re-

duction of the tariff is due in the House of Representatives to-morrow. The friends of the measure believe that they will be able to secure its consideration. If the debate begins at all, it will occupy the House, according to the most moderate estimates, for from four to six weeks. Few Democrats venture to assert that the bill can pass the House. If it should pass the House, it is sure to be defeated in the Senate. If it could pass the Senate, it would be vetoed promptly by the President. This is the unadorned truth about the prospects of the Morrison bill.

Several of our esteemed contemporaries have printed a paragraph during the past week concerning an alleged phenomenon on the face of the moon. Some astronomer's telescope, as the story goes, has discovered signs of a recent and tremendous upheaval of matter in the neighborhood of the mountain known as Tycho Brahe. Of course, if this is true, the fact is important in the highest degree. It affords evidence that the interior fires have not been entirely extinguished-in other words, that our interest ing satellite is not yet a cold corpse, but is still alive and subject to physical vicissitudes like other living bodies. Provided that this fact were well established, it would turn topsy-turvy some of the accepted theories of ology, and lead to a prolonged and probably excited controversy among men of

If any Democrats in the House of Represcutatives are determined to waste weeks o valuable time in the fruitless discussion of a aublest in which the interest is merely speculative, we suggest that they direct their attention to the reported evidence of contemporaneous volcanic action in the moonthe original account of which appeared on or about April 1. Astronomy is a fascinating selence, and it furnishes quite as good opportunities as political economy for loquent description, ingenious conjecture, and philosophic generalization. A month or two of debate on the horizontal elevation of the crater of Tycho Brahe will be not less productive, so far as the actual legislation of the session is concerned, than the same period spent in making speeches for and against the theory of free trade; and there are reasons why it will be a more profitable investment of time and intellect.

As to the elaborate speeches which members have prepared on the subject of free trade and protection, let there be unanimous consent to print them in full at some future day-say in the Congressional Record during April and May, 1904.

An Amendment that Should not be Overlooked.

In its zeal for President making, Congress seems to have lost sight of the proposed amendment to the Constitution in regard to the veto which would enable the President to disapprove particular items in an appropripriation bill, without rejecting the whole measure. It ought to be passed and sent to the States, so that the Legislatures can ratify it in time to be put in force at the beginning of the next Presidential term.

Of course, the lobby, the jobbers, the promoters of spurious claims upon the Government, the advocates of profligate expenditures, and all other corruptionists who prev upon the Treasury, are opposed to it. But the principle has worked well in the States that have tried it, and the people would like to see it in operation at Washington. What blocks the way?

Defeat the Lausing Bill!

Mr. LANSING has passed his Adirondack bill through the Senate by the handsome vote of 24 to 3. The readers of THE SUN are familiar with the measures of this bill. It provides for the appointment of a Forest Commission to take charge of the forest lands of the State, without provision for acquiring any lands not already the property of the State which may be necessary to maintain the flow of our rivers, or for any inves tigation into the condition of the forests of the destruction now going on within their boundaries. In other words, it takes the care of the forests from the hands of the Comptroller and turns them over to a paid Commission. The cost of permitting the destruction of the forests is increased to the extent of six thousand dollars a year, without any possible return in the form of greater Some of the friends and advocates of forest

preservation are congratulating themselves upon the passage of this bill. They believe that something has been accomplished Something has been accomplished. Should Mr. Lansing's bill be adopted by the Assem bly and receive the approval of the Governor it will be found that Mr. Lansing has accomplished two important measures. He will by the appointment of his Commission, have postponed all danger of any immediate in vestigation into the true state of affairs in the North Woods, and thus will have secured entire immunity to the lumbermen in their wholesale cutting away of the forests upon which depend the waterways of the State and he will have provided lucrative positions for some of his friends. His refusal to adopt ator. Ronn's wise amendment that the office of Adiroudack Commissioner should be, so far as salary is concerned, an honorary

one, shows the working of his mind upon this point. An unpaid Commissionership has no great attraction for Mr. VERPLANCE COLVIN OF Mr. FRANKLIN B. HOTGH. They elieve that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and that they owe it to their fellow citizens whenever an appropriation is made to go for it.

If the Lansing bill becomes a law, it will, we venture to predict, be found that the destruction of the forests will go on with the same rapidity as before its enactment, and that the State will be saddled with an expensive and useless Commission fully prepared to carry out the will of the lumbermen. Mr. LANSING's bill ought to be defeated in

the Assembly. Every member who does not wish to see the forests destroyed and the State plundered should vote against it. It is a fraud, intended in the first place to deceive, in the second place to create lucrative offices for men whom, it is safe to say, no private individual or private corporation would for a moment place in any position of considerable trust or responsibility.

A great tragedy is being enacted in the North Woods; the future of this State is in danger; her prosperity is at stake. The farce at Albany only heightens by contrast the seriousness of the situation.

Never before has the danger to the North Woods been so great, so certain, and so imminent. The passage of the Lansing bill means their exteriniuation.

A Piece of Impertinence.

There is a bill before the State Senate to appropriate two millions of dollars for more school houses in this city. Senator Gibbs. who has it in charge, said on Thursday that the Board of Education wanted the measure to pass, and he added that it was also approved by the press of the city.

However it may be with the other newspapers. Senator Ginus is all wrong as respects THE SUN. We are utterly opposed to any such legislative interference with the private affairs of New York.

Undoubtedly we need more school accommodations in certain districts of the city where the population has outgrown the present supply. But, as Senator Robb well said, it is our own business to satisfy the demand, not that of the Legislature at Albany.

It is altogether improper for the Board of Education to go there to ask for money for such a purpose. If the appropriation is made, it will come out of the pockets of the people of New York, who already have to bear, in addition to their own heavy school expenses, a very large portion of the school ax for the State. It is for the city of New York, therefore, to say how much it is willng to lay out on new school buildings.

We are competent to decide for ourselves without help from Albany, whether we need more school houses. The Board of Education has no occasion to go further than our own Board of Estimate and Apportionment to get all the money required for free instruction in the city, and it has no reason to complain that it has been parsimoniously reated there. It is allowed about four milions a year for its purposes, and neither in the city Government nor outside of it is there any disposition to hamper the School Commissioners. The people are satisfied that more school houses must be built, and are impatient that the additional accommodations so imperatively required should be provided.

Moreover, included in the last great appropriation for educational purposes was a large sum for the new schools. It was granted too, after the whole subject of increased secommodations had been thoroughly discussed. If the amount was not enough, let the Board of Education show that such is the fact, and it will get more money next year. There is no danger that there will be any niggardliness as to that matter. Whatever s really needed will be cheerfully given.

There is accordingly no excuse for the interference in the domestic concerns of this city proposed by Senator Gibbs's bill. The Board of Education ought to be ashamed to go to Albany for more money. The Legislature, however, could do us a

really valuable service by passing a bill abolishing the free college in Lexington avenue, which has so long been imposed upon the people. If that was out of the way we should save one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year at once, and the money could be expended on the additional school accommodations we need instead of being laid out for the benefit of a large corps of professors, teaching classes smaller than those formed in a second or third rate country college at which tuition fees are charged.

We need more school.houses unquestionably; but we also need a more sensible and economical management of the school funds, and when we get that, the other will follow as a matter of course.

The Lengthening of Human Lite.

For the year past there has been a gratifying and encouraging decrease in the mortality of New York as compared with previous years.

It is true that last summer was remarks bly favorable to health. There were few days during the whole season when the atmosphere was oppressive, even when the temperature was high, for frequent breezes brought refreshment and relief. It was a summer to be long remembered by the tenement house population. The death rate among their young children was comparatively low, and they passed through the dog days in exceptional comfort.

Since last summer, however, the mortality has kept down to a very moderate average, even as compared with previous years, when the population was less by a hundred thousand or more. Since the beginning of the present year the decrease has been marked, though the weather has seemed so trying. But the frequent rains have been more exhaustive of patience than injurious to health. We have enjoyed the great advantage of freedom from many and violent

changes of temperature. Moreover, the city has been kept in a creditable condition of cleanliness during this period of lessened mortality, and contagious diseases have not been prevalent. When such diseases have made their appearance they have been checked by efficient measures of precaution, the Health Department doing n that direction some of its most thorough and telling work.

The health of the city, indeed, is steadily improving under an efficient system of sant tary regulation, and the longer that system is pursued and the more completely it is car ried out the greater the gain. We are to-day reaping the advantages of what has been done in past years, for it is now proved beyond the possibility of dispute that there is a steady, though slow, increase in the length of human life in communities where those regulations are properly enforced. They are a comparatively recept product of civilization, and yet their beneficent effect is already

The English vital statistics of late years show a decline in the death rate, which an analysis of the causes of death proves conclusively to be due to sanitary improvements and precautions. In a paper read before the Statistical Society of London last month, Dr. LONGSTAFF showed very clearly that

this decline was altogether accounted for by the decrease of mortality from the principal zymotic diseases, and those are the preventa-ble diseases against which modern sanitary regulation specifically makes its fight. They are the maladies produced or aggravated by had drainage and disregard of the laws of health in the management of communities.

The death rate from all the other causes of leath in the aggregate has been stationary; bough it is startling to hear from Dr. Long-STAFF that there has been a real and marked ncrease in the deaths from caucer, the morality from which has shown at least an apparent increase in parts of this country where vital statistics are gathered with ex-

ceptional care and accuracy. There has, however, been only a beginning n the work of sanitary reform and improved sanitary administration. What will be the effect when sanitary science, as it is called, shall have reached the high stage of development toward which it is tending?

The Police Investigation-Comstock and Whitney as Witnesses.

When the members of the special commit tee of the Assembly which is now investigating the Police Department of this city come to make up their report, they will do well carefully to sift out the statements of fact which are made before them upon the personal knowledge of the several witnesses from the mass of hearsay and the products of imagination which many of the persons examined have been allowed to offer pre cisely as though such testimony constituted legal proof.

This caution will be peculiarly necessary in the cases of Mr. ANTHONY COMSTOCK and Mr. D. J. WHITNEY, who testified on Friday. Mr. Comstock, by his apology at the conclusion of the proceedings on that day, showed that he is liable to make false accusations when under provocation, notwithstanding the fact that he is epenking under the solemn obligation of an oath. He first swore to a statement which was intended to convey, and did convey, the idea that during the administration of the late BENJAMIN K. PHELPS District Attorney of this county, that officer and his assistants afforded pro tection to gamblers and gambling houses He afterward swore to what was evidently meant to be a retraction of this flagrantly unjust imputation.

The testimony of a man who acknowledges that he can be provoked into making insccurate or even exaggerated statements under oath can hardly be scrutinized with

too much care. Mr. D. J. WHITNEY, who enjoys the title of Chairman of the Committee of the Enforcement of the Law of the Society for the Prevention of Crime," roamed still further affeld in his testimony. He produced some specimens of whiskey which he said had been pur chased at various hostelries on Sunday last Mr. Hobace Russell, the counsel for the Potice Commissioners, facetiously asked him whether he had got any from the University Club. "No," was Mr. WHITNEY's response we cannot get in. If we could, we would show that there is gambling there right along, and that parties are losing large amounts of money there every night."

Now, we are informed that Mr. CHARLES MILLER, who is acting as counsel for the ssembly committee in this investigation, is one of the most habitual frequenters of the University Club. We also learn that Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, the Chairman of the committee, is now an applicant for admisdon to that club. If this charge, made under oath by this witness, is true, why does not Mr. CHARLES P. MILLER resign from the University Club, and why does not Mr. THEO-DORE ROOSEVELT have his name withdrawn

We are assured that, in fact, all gambling rames are prohibited at the University Club and that the prohibition is and always has been strictly enforced. Gambling is neither permitted nor practised there. This fact being within Mr. MILLER's own knowledge how much weight will he advise the Roosz-VELT committee to give to the testimony of a witness who deliberately asserts the con-

Worse than the River and Harbor Steal The combination in the House of Repre sentatives to pass a multitude of bills for public buildings was powerful enough to suspend the rules, and thus to get a hearing for obs which, had they been presented individually, would have died of inanition on the calendar.

The bills thus far reported favorably in the House, and those which have already passed the Senate and are now on the Speaker's table, concern thirty-two States. Some of these States get as many as four buildings That number represents Pennsylvania's share. Texas is allowed three, New York two, Illinois two, Iowa two, Indiana two, and Maine two. The other States in the Ring are content with one building apiece.

The bills of the House appropriate, in the aggregate, \$6,068,000. Those of the Senate appropriate \$2,871,000. There are several iuplicates among the bills; if allowance is made for these, the total amount involved in the steal is about \$8,000,000.

Bad as has been the history of the River and Harbor bills, they had at least a pretext for legislation in the estimates and reports from the Engineer Bureau. Those estimates were prepared at the instance of members of Cougress interested in the jobs, and of course were the basis of the demand for appropriations. But in the case of these public building bills there is not even the form of a preliminary inquiry, and no sauction of the Executive Department to rest upon. The scheme is plainly one of general plunder, suggested by the existence of a huge surplus in the Treasury.

Representatives from thirty-two States compare notes and agree among themselves upon a partition of the spoils. Democrats and Republicans go in alike for plunder. They vote solidly, and argument has no effect upon their convictions. The leader stands ready to move the previous question at a given signal, and the appropriation passes without even a record of the yeas and nays. The members individually caunot be held to

account by their constituents. This sort of logrolling has always brought discredit on those who have engaged in it. The present case will be no exception to the rule. The Democrats concerned in the raid ought to be ashamed of themselves.

A Chance for Mr. Edmunds.

The following information in regard to the sequel to the recent cruise of the Yantic is

supplied by the Chicago Herald: Many of the newspapers, in relating the incident ave commented rather severely on this use of a Gov rament vessel, and, with that peculiar sensitivenes etimes controls a Presidential possibility, Mr EDRUNDS is wild with rage. He anathematizes the news papers, vows vengeance on his critics, and even scolds Charpine for putting him in such a position.' He has

We do not believe that Mr. EDMUNDS is wild with rage." He is a gentleman of phlegmatic temperament, and, whatever may be his failings, he does not easily lose his self-command.

The last part of the story is more credible.

It is not unlikely that Mr. EDMUNDS sees that he made a perious mistake in consenting to use a Government vessel for the convenience of his family. His sense of propriety is not obtuse, and we are willing to believe that he recognizes the justice of the criticisms called forth by his course in respect to the Yantic. If that is the case, it is natural and proper for him to insist on reimbursing the Treasury for the full amount of the expendi-

ture made for his private benefit. But is it possible that Mr. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER was actuated by a malicious motive when he responded so promptly and liberally to Senator EDMUNDS's application for the loan of a ship?

Mr. HEWITT properly describes the Monson bill as "a measure for the reduction of duties, rather than an attempt to reform the methods of taxation." It does not reform the methods of taxation, and nobody can even say that it will reduce the revenues. Its immedition of the Democratic party.

The citizens of New York city are a sunloving people. Uppleasant weather keeps them districts wear a deserted appearance. When there is a warm sun and a cleur sky, such as favored us yesterday, a great transformation takes place. Everybody, from the tenement to

the marble palace, is out on the streets. The delightful weather, coming after a sea son of cold, rain, and wind, was pecul grateful. The Fifth avenue was thronged all day, and the outpouring congregations from the churches were lost in the unusual throng. There were many pretty spring tollets worn by young ladies and handsome matrons, and the young men burst forth in very light-colored overcoats. The roads in Central Park and the Boulevards were filled with carriages On the Riverside drive were many people out for a walk, and here and there stray parties of bleyelers and men on horseback. Such a day as yesterday, with its pure sunshine and fresh bracing air, goes a great way toward improving the health, comfort, and good nature of our citizens.

Upon his return to Indiana Mr. HENDRICKS will undoubtedly look for the boom of the Hon JOSEPH E. McDoxald. Perhaps he may even look for Mr. McDonald himself.

Alas, where are the spows of yesteryear Mr. HENDRICKS will have no little trouble in finding Mr. McDonald and the boom, While Mr. HENDRICKS was on the Continent, Mr. Mc-Donald started upon a longer and more adventurous voyage. He made sail for Phosnicia. He took his boom with him. He has not returned.

Major Moore of the Salvation Army finds t difficult to apply to the administration of that body here the principles adopted with such effect by Gen. Booth in London. Major Moons was in jail yesterday charged with grand lar

The launch of the Dolphin at JOHN ROACH'S pard, on Saturday, was made the occasion of a rast amount of congratulations. This marine monster, which is described as the first of our new steel cruisers, has a length of 240 feet, a breadth of 32, and a displacement of 1,500 tons. Her armament is to consist of one 6-inch breech-loading rifle, with some Hotchkiss revolving cannon and perhaps some Gatlings. If learning that the first of our new war ships on learning of these dimensions. The Dolphin, in fact, is a mere Admiral's yacht, and this addition to the navy leaves its fighting power just about where it was before. Yet the Senate is inclined to complain of the House for not ordering a second Dolphin.

It is a curious and rather suggestive fact that on the day before the Senate added to the Navy Appropriation bill the items for cruises construction and monitor completion, the committee and other honorable Senators in the room of the Senate Naval Committeewhere, by the way, this impudent person had no more right to give a lunch party than in the Blue Room of the White House or the publication office of THE SUN.

The preparations for the departure of the Greety relief expedition are of a very interesting nature, and are encouraging in their completeness and in the results of experience which they disclose. Commander SCHLEY is confident that GREELY will be found, and save that the expedition will have to stay in the North until he is. It is to be hoped that these expectations will be realized, and that we shall t have to send out another relief party to bring back the present one. Meddling with the ole is a costly and hazardous business, but it is full of fascination, and if Commander SCHLEY sees a chance to reach the pole and find Lieut. GREELY both, he will not fail to avail himself

GEN. SHERIDAN'S POLICY.

WASHINGTON, April 13 .- Gen. Alfred Terry

The Concentration of Troops at St. Paul and

is here from St. Paul to assist Gen. Sheridan in securing an appropriation of \$200,000 to build

new military post at Fort Snelling, Minnesote It is Gen. Sheridan's policy to concentrate the troops that are scattered all over the Northwest at St. Paul, where he maintains that they can be kept with much greater economy. He argues that they are sometimes needed in the Eastern States, as at the time of the riots, are Texas. If they were concentrated at St. Paul he could send them to any point in the Central

he could send them to any point in the Central States or in the Northwestern Territories much more easily, cheaply, and quickly than under the present arrangement.

If Gen. Sheridan has his way, a similar concentration will be made in the Southwest at San Antonio, where the railway facilities are good and supplies are cheaper.

Gen. Sheridan has prepared a statement in support of this policy, showing the difference in cost of maintaining soldiers at Fort Assinibolne. Montana, and Fort Smelling, Minnesota, for sutesistence and quartermaster supplies, clothing, fuel, forage, and transportation. It costs \$22.08 per day to maintain 100 infantry soldiers at Fort Assinibolne, while it costs but \$31.73 to maintain the same number at Fort Smelling. It costs \$108.46 per day to maintain 100 cavairymen at Fort Assinibolne and \$61.80 per day at Fort Smelling.

The difference in cest for one year for 100 infantrymen is \$7.427.75, and for cavairymen \$17.030.90 in favor of Fort Smelling. The difference for one year for 500 men is \$37.138.75 and \$170.309. The General proposes to withdraw 1,500 men, one regiment of cavairy and one of infantry, from the frontier, and keep them in the barracks at St. Paul. It will cost \$200,000 to provide the necessary accommodation, and he tries to show that the amount can be saved in a single year.

n a single year.

The Speed of a Flying Buck. From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

It may be interesting to the reader to know he speed at which many ducks fly down wind: It may be interesting to the reader to know the speed at which many ducks fly down wind: Mallard, from 45 to 56 miles an hour.

Beat ducks, from 45 to 56 miles an hour.

Beat ducks, from 45 to 16 miles an hour.

Wood duck, from 55 to 16 miles an hour.

Wood duck, from 55 to 16 miles an hour.

Rediesal, from 50 to 16 miles an hour.

Rediesal, from 50 to 16 miles an hour.

Rediesal, from 50 to 10 miles an hour.

Green wingtall, from 50 to 10 miles an hour.

Green wingtall, from 50 to 10 miles an hour.

Green wingtall, from 50 to 10 miles an hour.

Wild gees, from 50 to 90 miles an hour.

For the above table I am indebted to Mr. D. W. Cross, an old duck shoot-f and a carful student of the habite of water fowl. I have not the slightless healtancy in he is the first healtancy in health of water fowl. I have not the slightless healtancy in health of water fowl. I have not the slightless healtancy in health of the shoot of the shoot of the surface of the swing him right, for the experience of others wind health of the shoot of the same of the surface of the surface of the second him of the first single field, say at least ten feet, and hid the fourth or fifth duck in the string. I have been alroangly impressed that the epeed they were dying was like the traditional greased likithing, remembering that the charge of shoot left my gun (50, 4 shot, say) with an initial velocity of 1,6 st to 2,00 feet per second. It will be seen that long experience and good judgment is necessary to know where to hold the gun in order to become a good duck shot.

Extoring Illegal Pension Fees

OIL CITY, April 13,-Special Agent Sidman Franklin, for receiving more than \$10 fee as Pens Agent. He was taken before United States Coun-sioner Chadwick yeaterlay afternoon, and gave buil-lie appearance as the United States Court in Si-burgh May larm.

THE TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Will Mr. Arthur Withdraw ! WASHINGTON, April 13 .- In view of the diisions in New York, the intimate friends of the President now advise him to withdraw his

name from the list of candidates for the nomi-

pation at Chicago.

Two reasons are given for this change rolley. First, if there should be, as now appears probable, a large majority against him. Gen. Arthur would be saved the humiliation of s crushing defeat. Secondly, these advisers selieve that immediate withdrawal would relieve the President from barsh criticism would oneiliate the good will of his present rivals and might, if the Convention got into a wrangle, finally lead to his nomination as a com-

romise candidate. This advice may or may not be judicious, but it is not easy to persuade a candidate for the Prosidency, however dubious the prospect may be for him, that he is not to be the chosen leader of his party. Tyler, Fillmore, and Johnson were all smitten with this delusion, and they all came to grief by cherishing it.

Gen. Arthur has had much to do with politics and politicians. He ought to be as free from self-deception as anybody in public life, on account of his long personal experience with the machinery of political organization. But the cossession of power and the flattery which it always brings blind men to facts which are visible to all the world. The President is likely to adhere to his present course of action as an avowed candidate.

The House Will Not Yield on the Navy Bill. WASHINGTON, April 13 .- An amendment was made to the Navy bill in the House, after full consideration by Mr. Randall and his associates of the committee, giving volunteer officers who served faithfully in the civil war, and who subsequently entered the regular service. credit for the time they served in any capacity, and providing that the "record of all service of every such officer shall be entered in full opposite his name in the Navy Register."

This amendment was intended as an act of ustice to a limited class of meritorious officers. who are excluded from any recognition in the Register of the Navy. The Senate committee. at the instigation of Mr. Chandler, struck this clause out of the bill, upon the distinct ground that it involved new legislation, and was therefore forbidden by the rules of the Senate.

This same committee reported an amendent to the bill appropriating \$2,500,000 for the construction of cruisers, gunboats, torpedo coats, and a despatch vessel. There is no existing law which authorizes any of these chiects The proposition, therefore, involved new legisation, and is far more objectionable than the smendment which the committee condemned for this reason. Under the ruling of Mr. Edmunds the Senate accepted the proposed

Mr. Hale, who has charge of the bill, and who epresents the wishes of the Secretary of the Navy, knows very well that the House is op-posed to building more cruisers until the present experiment shall be fairly tested. Another bjection was stated in his presence by Senator Vest in these emphatic words:

When the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] rises upon this floor, as he has done more than once, and de-clares from his personal knowledge that the present Secretary of the Navy was the paid agent and lobbyist of John Roach for five years in this Capitol; when we see the construction of these vessels given to Mr. Roson; when the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. McPherson] not bid upon these vessels because he could not have the same facilities for inspection that were afforded by the

ther in the direction which we are now travelling This want of confidence in the present Secetary of the Navy is not confined to one party. Leading Republicans have expressed themselves in open Senate quite as atrongly as Mr. Vest did. Some of them voted against his omination as Bolicitor-General. In presence of these facts, any attempt to

ill. The House is distinctly committed against both propositions, and it will not yield on either. The expectation of Mr. Chandler that by forcing these two schemes there may be a compromise wrung out of a conference comnittee, as too often happens at the close of a session, is a delusion from which he will recover before the adjournment of Congress. The Committee on Appropriations of the House started out with a well-defined policy. which is distinctly understood by the country. and was foreshadowed when Mr. Randall beme Chairman. The amount of money voted for the navy was carefully considered before the bill was brought forward. It is adequate to all the present wants of the service. The limit is fixed, and it will not be exceeded. If the Senate insists upon the increase of \$6.500,000. the House will not consent to the additional appropriations. A disagreement may lead to trouble, but the Senate will have to bear the

responsibility. Book Notes.

Not only English-speaking Catholics but Protestant students who desire to examine controverted questions from a Papal point of view, have lobg needed a compact manual of authentic information regarding Catholic history, doctrine, ritual, and discipline. This want is met in a reprint by the Catholic Publication Society of the "Catholic Dictionary," compiled by William E. Addis and Thomas Arneld, both Pellows of the Royal iniversity of Ireland. The fact that this book has the nanction of Cardinal Newman and Cardinal Manning will powerfully commend it to the coreligionists of those prelates in this country, and Protestants will read with curiosity and interest the articles devoted to such topics as the Waldenses, the Wycliffitss, the Hussitzs, Lutheranism, Calvinism, and the Aughean Church Ex-Secretary Blaine is not the only politician who has devoted during the last year a part of his involuntary leisure to literary composition. Ex-Gov. Cornell has written and published, through A. S. Barnes & Co., a biography of his father. Erra Cornell, in the course of which he gives an account of the Cornell Library, whose success seems to have suggested the foundation of Cornell University. About the last-named institution he book contains a great deal of useful information and shrewd suggestion. Those readers who wish for ampler knowledge of

amiliar essay, but who are at the same time daunted by Carlyle's capacious work, may be directed to a concise lography of the great Prussian ruler by Col. C. B. Brackenbury (Putname). There is here no lack of de tails respecting the private life, the singular character, and the unscrupulous diplomacy of Frederick II., and the author contributes at least one feature which is disinctively his own, viz., an analysis of his subject's mililary career by a competent professional hand. He would lescribe Frèderick as a great General rather than a great projector of campaigns. His strategy, it is averred, was exceedingly defective, but his tactics on a field of battle were, except in two or three instances, admirable.

As far as may be judged from the two volumes aiready published, the series of "Short Stories by American Authors" Scribners, is likely to prove more successful than other ventures in a similar direction. It is, of course, to be expected that five or six compositions grouped together between a single pair of covers will exhibit quite unequal grades of merit, and the unevenness in respect of matter and workmanship will not escape the reader of the tales here collected. In the first volume "The Documents in the Case," and in the sec ond "A Martyr to Science," are manifestly far superior to their companion marratives. The hypothesis mooted in "One of the Thirty Pieces" was novel and pregnant, but it is inadequately wrought out. For the effective de

Timour the Tartar as distinct historical personages

From the New York Tribune There is one droll feature in this burly-burly ted on it (up to the discovery by the scute fex) be lieved it to be a cable despatch, sent to and at the ex clusive expense of the Tribuns, and therefore costing that journal from \$250 to \$3%. Very few of them heat-tased to insert the name "Matthew Arnold," or to change Pail Mail Journal to Pall Mail Gazette; and, so far as we are aware, not one of them be situted to appropriate what it supposed to be the costly property of the Tribane with ut oue line of credit.

Hope for the Hungry. WASHINGTON, April 12.-Blaine's new book will be published about May I, and it will be in the hands of the subscribers by the 15th of next month.

TROUBLE IN PALESTINE.

The Covernor of Acre Embroiled with For-

HAIPA, March 11 .-- A series of incidents at Acre, the capital of the district and the residence of the Governor, tend to illustrate the settled hostility of Turkish officials toward foreigners generally, and the intolerance of the Governor in particular. As that town is only ten miles from here, the American Vice-Consul at this place is the diplomatic agent who represents his countrymen at both localities, and as it is possible that, owing to the refusal of the officials to grant redress, the matter may finally come before the authorities at Washington, some account of what has taken place so far may not be uninteresting. About a month ago the United States Drago-

man, or United States Consular Agent at Acre.

who by virtue of his office is an American citi-

zen, was creeting a small building for irrigation purposes at a well in his garden just outide the town, when a soldier came to order him to desist. As he had received formal permission to build from the competent authority, having paid the usual charge for such permission, and being in possession of the receipt which authorized his action, the Dragoman naturally declined to comply with a verbal orer from a common soldier, and told him he must bring him a written one. A very short time elapsed before the military commandant of the troops quartered at Acre, accompanied by the moliah, or priest, attached to them, and

of the troops quartered at Acre, accompanied by the moliah, or priest, attached to them, and ten soldiers, appeared at the gate. The Consular Agent begged the Turkish officer not to enter, reminding him that he was United States Consular Agent, and therefore an American citizen, and that no Turkish authority had the right to force an entry into the premises of an American citizen without first bringing the matter to the notice of the Consul. The only reply was a violent blow on the chest, and a rush into the garden by the officer and the priest, followed by the men, the officer exclaiming, in reply to the protest which had just been made. "America! What is America? She sends her consuls here to corrupt and intrigue," with other abusive language to the same effect, which was schood in even stronger terms by the priest. The soldiers then ejected the masons, and the Dragoman was compelled to leave his garden. The whole incident took place, fortunately, in the presence of two native gentlemen who were visiting him, one of whom is a Mosiem of Haifa of the highest respectability. Their testimony, as well as that of the masons, is now in the possession of the United States consular authorities. The Dragoman, of course, lost no timo-in coming to Haifa and laying the matter before Mr. Schumacher, the American Vice-Consul here, who promptly proceeded to Acabet demand satisfaction, the dismissal of the military commandant from the army, and a public apology, being what, in his opinion, he had a right to expect for an act of violence perpetrated by a Turkish officer upon an American Consular Agent, and her diplomatic servants. This, as might be expected, was refused, but every effort was made both by the Governor and the military commandant from the abusive language which had been used toward the United States Government and her diplomatic servants. This, as might be expected, was refused, but every effort was made both by the Governor and the military commandant to make out a counter case. Witnesses have accordingly been

glacis of the fort of which he had charge.

The answer to this latter allegation is complete, inasmuch as all the necessary formalities for the permission to build had been obtained, and if they had not it did not justify a process by violence and abusive language. The real secret of the outrage is to be found in the fact that the commandant had demanded a bribe of six napoleons from the Dragoman as the price of his consent. For the sake of peace, the Dragoman consented to pay the sum when the building was completed. It was because of his refusal to pay the sum when the building was completed. It was because of his refusal to pay the required backsheesh before he began it that the outrage was perpetrated.

The attitude of the Governor appearing to Mr. Schumacher to be eminently unsatisfactory, the whole case was referred to Col. Robeson, the United States Consul-General at Beyrout, by whom it was warmly taken up. Indeed, the American Government has reason to be congratulated upon being represented in Syrie by an officer who has gailantly won his spurs in command of a regiment of cavalry during the war, and who has gailantly won his superior the demands of the Vice-Consul in every particular, and protests against their being a fit subject for discussion before the local Court of Administration, which is the course proposed by the local authorities. He denies that insults levelled at the American Government can be adjudicated upon by such a tribunal. The whole question has therefore been referred for decision to Gen, Wallace at Constantinople; for although the incident may seem in itself comparatively unimportant, the principle involved is one which involves the comfort and security not only of American eitizens resident in Turkey, but of foreigners generally, against whom the hostile dissosition of the authorities has been so manifest of late that it would seem to indicate a setted policy on the part of the Government to drive every foreigner out of the Government to drive every foreigner out of the Government t apressing my doubt as to the propriety of going furcoerce the House into acceptance of the job can only be attended with danger to the gner out of the country by petty

of late that it would seem to indicate a settled policy on the part of the Government to drive every foreigner out of the Government to drive every foreigner out of the country by petty insuits and tyranny.

The German and French Vice-Consuls have both complaints indicating this tendency, which are now pending against this same Governer of Acre. It is now more than two months since some of the German colonists were getting wood from a forest claimed, it is said illegally, to be the property of a wealthy native Syrian, when they were set upon by natives in the employ of the ostensible proprietor, and severely beaten. One of them was confined to his bed for a week from the injuries received. Although no proof has been forthcoming that the wood belonged to the Syrian in question, and even if it did it was no justification for the injuries inflicted, no redress has been obtained. This matter has also been referred to the German Consul-General at Beyrout.

As the United States Dragoman in the first case referred to was also an advocate practising in the native courts, and as, in the numerous cases which arise between foreigners and natives, the former prefer a foreigner to plead their causes for them, if possible, an order has just been issued prohibiting any foreigner, and especially any Dragoman, from so pleading. This is against a treaty which allows duly qualified lawyers of any nationality to plend, and, as the most prominent lawyer here is a Frenchman, the French Vice-Consul has taken up the matter. It is likely that he will be followed in this course by the diplomatic agents of other powers. Even if the order he rescinded, however, it will not advance the cause of justice, if, as is most probable, foreigners against whom the edict has been promulgated will always be found on the losing side, and foreign advocates always have judgment gensideration I know from an instance in which an official styled by a curious inversion of terms, the inspector of Justice, made a proposal to a lawyer by which four cases in wh lawyer by which four cases in which he was engaged should be decided in his favor, if he would consent to a compromise in another one. At the same time it must be admitted that if the foreigner is willing to pay high enough for it he can generally buy justice.

To show the extent to which the taking of backshoesh prevails in the petty tribunuls of the country, a case occurred here the other day in which a poor man ome into court to have the Judge's signature to a deed of some sort. Although it was in open court, the Judge unbushingly said: "How much can you may me for it?"

The peasant replied: "I am a poor man, and have not a penny." Frederick the Great than can be gained from Macaulay's

have not a penny."

Come, "said the Judge, "empty your pockets. You must have something."

An amount equal to ten cents was finally pro-

An amount equal to ten cents was finally produced.

"This," said the Judge, appropriating it triumphantly, is better than nothing."

It should be remarked that this was not a case which involved the legal payment of any fees, but practically, as a general thing, nothing can be obtained, either in the shape of justice or injustice, without paying for it. It is only fair to the last Cadi who officiated here to say that he made an exception to this rule. He never took money except from the man in whose favor he was going to give a judgment on the merits of the case. For instance, if the plaintiff had no case, he would refuse a bribe of twenty napoleons, but he would say to the defendant, who had justice on his side. "I am going to give a judgment in your favor because the law is on your side, but you must give me five napoleons for it."

It oan well be imagined in a country where

going to give a judgment in your favor because the law is on your side, but you must give me five napoleons for it."

It can well be imagined in a country where few Judges have such scruples what a model of probity this conscientious bribe-taker was considered, and how deeply his doparture from among us is regretted.

To add to the confusion existing among the officials at Acre and the perplexition of its Governor, which it is hoped by the majority of the population may lead to his dismissal, there has been a serious riot, which took place a fortnight axo between the orthodox Greeks and the Greek schismatics. It andse out of a mixed marriage, which kept the town in a ferment for three days, groups of the rival sects waylaying each other in the streat with knives and bludgeons. The distarbance might have easily been quetted on the first day with a little firmness. As it is it has resulted in the severe wounding of several persons and the imprisonment of between forty and lifty.

When it is remembered that the Governor was himself sentenced to death, and only escaped with five years' exise, for the part he took in the massacre of 1860 in stirring up the fanaticism of the Meslems against the Christians, his fitness for his present post may well be questioned. Scations in this regard may be measured by the fact that on page 94 he evidently looks upon Tamerlane and

New York's Largest Beer Herd. Upon the fields on Gardiner's Island, of conr island, are axiv deer, the largest private aerd in the State. The island also abounds in wild turkeys. AT BOOTJACK CAMP.

Bill Nye Unfolds his Store of Sad Experience

In the Lumber Regions.

Press the Denser Opinion.

I put up at Bootjack Camp, on the raging Wilsow River, where the gay-plumaged chipmunk and the spruce gum have their home. Winter in the pine woods is fraught with fina and frolic. It is more fraught with fatigue than funds, however. This winter a man in the Mohigan and Wisconsin lumber emps come arrive at \$1.5. A. M. eat a patent pairful of deed applet soaked with young Hyson and winter with a lantern, how down the giants of the forest, with the snow up to the pit of his stomach, till the gray out in the gathering gloom whooped and hooted in derision, and all for \$12 per month and stowed wind was in camp. I just allowed others to ster into the mad rush and wrench a fortund rune and the cook. I had a good man another and the cook. I had a good man another and the cook. I had a good man another and the cook. I had a good man, and smoked the royal Havana smoking interest with a fortund rune and the cook. I had a good man, and smoked the royal Havana smoking interest with a swing tobacco.

They are not using a very good grade of the cooks. Those who have not man another regions his winter. When I say lumber regions I do not refer entirely to the circumstances of a weak back. Honkey wrench, oil can, and screw driver sont with the logods. The tobacco used by the pine choppers of the porthern forest is called the Scandihovian. I do not know why they call it that, unless it is because you can smoke it in Wisconsin and smell it in Scandihoovia.

When night came we would gather around the blazing fire and talk over old times and smoke this tobacco. I smoked it till issu week, then I bought a new mouth and resolved to lead a different life. I shall nover forget the evenings we seen together in that log shaok in the heart of the forest. They are graven on my memory where time seffacing fingers cannot monkey with them, we would man and made and the way and had not on the post of the row of the provided out the dough with a common Budweiser beer bottle, and shed the scaldin From the Denver Opinion.

it ruffled my slumbers and made me a increase man.

We had three men at the camp who snored. If they had snored in my own language I could have endured it, but it was entirely unintelligible to me as it was. Still, it wasn't bad either. They snored on different keys, and still there was harmony in it—a kind of chime of imported snore as it were. I used to lis and listen to it for hours. Then the cook would begin his cofice mill overture and I would nrise. When I got home I slept from Monday morning till Washington's birthday, without food or water.

BUNBEAMS

-The Kentucky House of Representatives has passed a bill prohibiting bioyelists from using the public roads of most of the counties in that State. -A four-year-old boy at Felicity, O., is the ensation in that town, as he can or is alleged to be able o read books and papers at sight, though he was never

-More than a million head of cattle wintered in the Territory of Wyoming, and the general 'round up " of this enormous number will begin about

...It is calculated that there are now residing in the United States nearly a thousand Japanese, and of this number it is said that not one has ever been convicted of any criminal offence in an American court. -The celebrated collection of Bignor Castellant is about to be dispersed. The city of Rome has

offered two millions for it, which has been refused by the family. The estimated value of this unique collection is about 4.000,000 francs. -In France, according to statisticians, . suicides are rapidly increasing, not only among adults with real woes or sufferings to account for their rash act, but also among juveniles, who make away with

themselves for the most trivial causes. -At a meeting of the Academy of Science in St. Louis a few days ago, there was exhibited a spec men of natural coke taken from a mine of lignitic coal in Utah. The coke had been made, it was stated, by volcanic action, two volumes of volcanic rock having

passed directly through the mine. -In London the policemen are not allowed to carry revolvers lest they might be tempted to use them too carelessly. A recent and somewhat protracted discussion of the question of arming the police has ended in providing for them no more formidable weapon than a new and improved whistle

-It is said that the claimant, Sir Roger, is to adopt the stage as a profession on his release from Portland prison, which will now shortly take place. The first character in which he will appear is fir John Patstaff. He was to have been installed in a public house, but it was felt he had snough of trial at be

-The worshippers at a church in Solano. Col., went on Sunday night as usual to service, but found that the bats had taken possession of the house and were so thick and aggressive that the service was necessarily postponed. On Tuesday the descons inaugurated a bat hunt, and behind one of the window casings found med. On Tuesday the descons the and killed 241 of them. -M. Chevreul, the eminent scientist, who

is nearly its years of age, was delivering a lecture on chemistry the other day at the Paris Nussum of Natural History. Beferring to a certain phenomenon in obem-ical change, he said: "This fact was first mentioned to me in 1834 by a Leipsic student named Schamberger, or Schomberger, I am not sure which. It is curious but I am beginning to lose my memory for names." -The death is announced of M. Massari, a member of the Italian Parliament, who was the friend of Cavour and biographer of Victor Emanuel. During the period of the fornation of Italian unity he was in

correspondence with all sorts and conditions of men. from Napolson III. to Mazzini, and he has left behind him a collection of papers containing much secret and unwritten history. On account of the compromising character of these documents, the Government seal has been placed on them, and they may never see the light -Don Carlos is staying at the Hôtel Grando Brettagna. Naples, under the name of Count de Lauer, attended only by his scoretary and two servants. He was advised by the physicians to try Naples in order to get rid of an obstinate bronchitis. His ordinary resi-dence is the Palazzo Loredano of Venice. His wife, the Duchess of Madrid, Margharsts of Bourbon, and daughter of the ex-Duke of Parma, rouides at her own castle near Viarezzio in Tuscany. She spends millio in charity. Their eldest son is at school in England.

-Strychnine having been called the "medicine for alcoholism." an over enthusiastic French writer demands that the Government compel the introduction of a small quantity of the drug into all of the alcohol likely to be used for liquors. His notion is to render it harmless as a beverage. Dr. Dajardin Beaumatz in the important fact that while strychnine is an excellent ren edy in delirium tremens, it is of no value whatever it

-Western doctors say that some of their medical colleges are so greatly in want of students that the so-called preliminary examinations are a mere farce. It seems that last autumn's young man, after paying his alvance fees to a medical institution, desired to at tend another college, and requested that his money ! returned. This being refused, the youth determined to display great ignorance at the preliminary examination, and, out of the twenty-five questions put to him, answered but three correctly. Certain of his rejection, he called upon the down next day for his money. He was aformed, however, with great affability, that his exam ination had been entirely satisfactory. The college cashed the claim only after a lawauit threatened.

-They are learning how to advertise in Paris. A curious scene was witnessed the other day in a fashionable quarter. A fashionably dressed young man waiked into a well-known cafe; then, having man-aged to stiract some attention, he sauntered up and down the garden, finally seating himself at a small table. To him came a person who, from his conversation, proved to be a tailor, and who accused him in warm words of being ungrateful, stating that he had dressed him on credit for five years. The young fellow fired up and declared himself insulted. A crowd gathered and eager ears listened to the high words. Finally, to convince his quendam failor that another house was cheaper and better, the late client pulled out the bill for the garments he wore. The name, price, address, &c., were read aloud and the open-mouthed crowd drank it in. The enterpri

money and the second our interest that we with the thing we but the besides cooks for yet, able to against the second and second in the second in the second in the second in Majerial fell off. Moored fill off. Moored fill off.

MAJO

Major Balvation in the orday after and a liferm of

Major tion Art

Army.

hands :

for exp

Corps,

man, v

said.

mands

the pur

a pers

was \$61 and bar tion ng paid to \$652, bu into the

Appear Weaves learned ise reg learned ise reg that I do promise soon as went to in the a der to e We kne harrack propert hat I do promise soon as went to in the a der to e We kne harrack propert he is out white collectic were ne were, be learned our du \$135.

But dur as we n for the \$260, \$2 leating expense expense in he is to the state of t

Army is \$7,000 to tacts."

Major to-day to Towns has mad of the b The Fi Auetr

A MAW against of three him do York en "I am Kelly sa business Swamp, drop of Astor H. Astor H. I see b asked m was present at about lade and replied left hand in I tol my bock it out, at pollemm

policems Kelly's had a set got awar in Nort and had of his withe wate his 18 21. Curtis is They we list said 1855. With 1855. With 1855 with 1855 with 1856 from Seme off

Cones There